MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1892.

Subscription by Mail-Post-paid, DAILY, Per Month...... DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year I estage to Fereign Countries added,

THE SUN, New York City. A Diplomatic Cul de Sac.

We wonder who is the responsible author. so far as this Government is concerned, of the proposed treaty of arbitration for the settlement of the Behring Sea dispute.

Whoever the author may be, he has committed a colossal blunder; and the ratification of the treaty in its present form would commit this country to the blunder and to its inevitable consequences.

Nothing in the future is more certain than that every one of the five points submitted to arbitration by the terms of the treaty would be decided against us. The first four points concern the claim to exclusive jurisdiction over an area of open ocean considerably larger than the Mediterranean Sea, a claim preposterous according to all accepted ideas of international law. Does anybody in his senses suppose for an instant that arbitrators named by France, Italy, and Sweden will hold that Behring Sea is a closed sea subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States? The fifth point is in regard to our property rights in the seals themselves and our right to claim the animals wherever in the watery waste they may be found. Does any sane person suppose for an instant that an international tribunal will decide for our convenience that the Alaska fur seals are not ferm natura? And yet unless one or the other of these improbable, nay, impossible decisions is rendered, the whole negotiation, the trenty, and the arbitration will count for nothing toward the main object in view, namely, the protection of the seals.

While the management of the correspondence with Great Britain was still in the hands of Mr. BLAINE, that astute statesman shaped the course of controversy as far away as possible from the hopeless channel into which it subsequently settled. We wonder who took up the pen which the Secretary of State was unfortunately compelled to lay down.

The Payment of Members in the House of Commons.

Few things more annoying could have happened to the Tory party than the resolution moved in the House of Commons on Friday by a representative of labor, that hereafter members should be paid £365 aunually, or about five dollars a day for every day in the year. It was awkward to have the real attitude of the Conservatives toward British workingmen exposed on the morrow of the County Council election in the metropolis and on the eve of a general election. Still the test could not be avoided. and as all the Tories present voted against the resolution, it was beaten by 227 to 162. The Gladstonians, headed by Sir George TREVELYAN, who advocated the proposal, did not fail to record themselves as stand-

ing on the side of labor. Considered merely as a stroke of political tactics, this forcing of the Tories to show their hands to workingmen is the worst blow dealt the Salisbury Government during the present session of Parliament. It was unpleasant enough to be constrained the other day to reject the Eight Hour bill in the face of the strenuous demand put forth by the last Trades Union Congress Even Mr. CHAMBERLAIN did not see his way clear to cooperate with the Tories against that measure. But the truth is that neither the trade unions, nor British workingmen general, agricultural or urban, expect to obtain any substantive legislation of great importunce to the masses, so long as the House of Commons is composed of members who receive no salary, and who have to

take on their own shoulders the heavy cost of Parliamentary elections. In such a body workingmen cannot, from the nature of things, be fairly represented. They regard, therefore, the payment of members and the transfer of election expenses either to the constituencies or to the imperial exchequer, as the indispensable means to the accomplishment of all their ends. In the absence of such regulations the Reform acts of 1832, 1868, and 1885 must prove to a large extent abortive. For those statutes have simply made the masses electors; they are still. through lack of money, practically ineligible to Parliament. All they have is the poor privilege of choosing between two candidates, each of whom is a member of the so-called upper classes, and neither of whom really represents the toiling millions. The whole structure of electoral reform, laboriously erected during the last sixty years, is like a house without a roof on it, so long as a workingman can neither bear the cost of election to Parliament, nor sup-

port himself after he takes his seat.

That without a fundamental change in these respects they will continue to be cheated of their birthright, is now perfeetly clear to British workingmen, and has constituted one of the chief topics of discussion at late Trade Congresses. So widespread and vehement has become the agita tion on the subject that both of the great political parties were compelled to define their position with reference to the question a heir conventions during the last year. At Newcastle the Liberals pledged themselves to vote for the payment of members at the first opportunity, and in case a measure to that effect could not be carried through the present House of Commons, they promised to provide the funds needed for the return of distinctive labor candidates at the coming general election. At Birmingham, where the Conservatives did their best to vie with the Liberal programme, they also declared a willingness to bestow a moderate stipend on members of Parliament, and owned it to be unreasonable, since legislation is the business of the State, that most of the cost of choosing legislators should fall upon individuals. The only difference between the fessions made by the Gladstonians at Sewcastle and the Conservatives at Birmingham is, as the test vote showed on Friday, that the former were sincere while the latter were delusive. The difference will not be lost sight of by the workingmen to whom was due the overwhelming victory of the Progressives over the Moderates in the London County Council election. They have been demanding that half of the fifty odd members allotted to the metropolis shall be taken from the ranks of labor; but

The tremendous significance of this question of paying members is but imperfeetly recognized on this side of the Atlantic. Americans do not understand why events have not already justified the pre-

they now know that if the Tories can pre-

vent it, no workingman will ever sit in Par-

by the Reform act of 1868 England had made the workingman her master. Why, it is asked, since the masses of Englishmen have for some time possessed the ballot, have they not swept away the whole preposterous structure of monarchical pretension and aristocratic fraud? The answer is that the ballot is in a large measure worthless to the masses, so long as it cannot be used to return one of themselves to Parliament. It is not enough to be an elector: a citizen must, in practice as well as theory. be eligible to public office, if he is to enter on the full inheritance of manhood. That has always been plain enough to the representatives of the classes, and therefore until recently the Liberal and Conservative politicians have combined to cheat the common people, and to render their gift of the franchise nugatory, by insisting that no one should become a member of the House of Commons unless he were rich enough to defray the heavy-cost of an election, and to

maintain himself at his own charge while fulfilling the functions of a legislator. At ast, however, the Liberals, now that, thanks to the home rule question, they have got rid of the Whig Dukes and the other great land owners and plutocrats that used to weigh on them like an incubus, are at liberty to follow their natural instincts They have accordingly made up their minds that, when they return to power, the suffrage shall mean something in the hands o the workingman, and that he shall find i as easy to be voted for himself as to vote for another; as practicable to discharge the capacious functions of a legislator as the

numbler ones of an elector. It is common to hear observers of the workings of British institutions express wonder as to how long the House of Lords will be tolerated by an intelligent people. and as to whether the legal figment to which monarchy has shrunk in England will survive the death of the present sovereign. To such questions one may reply that the merely decorative and useless features of the British Constitution will probably be permitted to exist just so long as the House of Commons is the representative of aristocratic and plutocratic classes Such a representative it will remain so long as salaries are refused to members, and so long as the onerous burden of Parliamentary elections is laid upon their backs instead of being assumed by the community. Until those designedly restrictive arrange ments are abolished, we shall never see a House of Commons in which the British masses will wield the power proportioned to their weight. When they do wield it, we may see an assembly compared with whose doings those of the Long Parliament will seem timid and conservative. It needs only so small a thing as the payment of members of the House of Commons to burst the dam which hitherto has held back the democratic torrent. After that, the deluge

Women Must Decide.

Senator McMahon advised the woman suffragists wisely when he told their representatives at Albany on Thursday to ask for their entire right at once and squarely,

and not to seek to get it by piecemeal. These woman suffragists went before the Assembly Judiciary Committee to beg that in the proposed Constitutional Convention the women of the State should be allowed sixteen delegates, or a number equal to the number of delegates at large allowed each party. When Miss Susan B. Anthony had presented her case the Chairman asked her if she would be satisfied with delegates anpointed by the Governor, but denied the right of voting in the Convention. She replied that she would be thankful for what she could get.

Her answer was a great mistake. She gave up the principle for which she was contending. She had demanded that voman's rights should be recognized at the polling booth, and yet she was willing that they should be denied in the Convention if the Legislature would consent to let in a few appointed women delegates a them only a chance to talk

It was a fatal compromise. Senator Mc Manon was a better representative of the women of the State than Miss ANTHONY. and a braver defender of them. Instead of accepting such a compromise, he pledged his support to any movement to give every woman the right to vote, by striking out the word "male" in the Constitution. Stand by that principle, he said in substance, and you will succeed. You will get what you want, and all you want. Otherwise the agitation of forty years for woman suffrage will have proved vain.

Nothing could be truer than these words of

Senator McMahon. The movement for woman's suffrage was started in this State more than a generation ago, and it is no further shead now than it was in the early days of the womanhood of Miss ANTHONY It is as far off from becoming a question or an issue of practical politics as it was then. is a subject for the amusement legislators rather than for their serious consideration, though it is one of the most momentous questions ever brought before society. It concerns the enfranchisement of the majority of the population of this State. Negro suffrage was of small comparative consequence. It means turning over the government of the State to women, if they desire it. Women and not men would possess the political control vested in the majority.

This supreme authority, as Senator Mc-Manon says, the women of New York can get whenever they want it. If they demand that the constitutional restriction of the suffrage to men shall be stricken out, out it will go.

Instead of insisting on the full right of he suffrage as a principle, the woman suffragists of recent years more especially have abandoned it by making compromises or by asking for it piecemeal, to use Senator McManon's words. They have asked for the privilege of voting for school officers, though if that is their right, they are entitled to vote for all officers. They have submitted to a discrimination subversive of the whole principle. They asked that the suffrage should be extended only to women who work for their living as wage earners, at the same sacrifice and at the price of the betrayal of the rights of the wives and mothers of the State. They made a concession dishonoring to womanhood, which arrayed against them every man who is worthy of woman's respect. They gave away their whole cause. Now Miss Anthony is ready to accept with thanks the admission o feminine delegates to the Constitutional Convention in complete violation of the principle of woman's suffrage. She is willing to have them go in on other terms than those of equality. They may talk, but the men only can vote, though the right to vote on equal terms with men is the very

principle for which she is contending. The efforts of Miss Anthony and her asso ciates should be expended on women, and not on men. Convert the women of the State to woman suffrage, and the battle will be won. The men will do as the women wish. She can rely upon that. The only way to bring about the conversion, if it ion uttered by Lord SHEREBOOKE that pan be accomplished at all is to stand

firmly and without a shadow of variation for the principle of the right of women to vote in all respects and under all circumstances on equal terms with men. If they are entitled to the suffrage to any measure, they are entitled to it in full measure. If the duty is imposed on them at all, it must be imposed exactly as it is laid on men, and to the same degree. No discrimination can be made.

Make that your issue, Miss ANTHONY, and stand or fall by it, refusing to accept compromise or any partial acknowledgment of the principle. As your right, fight for it to the end. You can tell the women of the State, in the language of Senator McManon, that if they demand this right to the suffrage, they will be sure to get it. Men are only waiting for the demand to justify them in imposing the burden. The principle is worthy of respect, but such compromises rovoke the contempt of men and women.

How is it, women of New York? Do you want to govern the State or not? That is the sole question, and it is a question whose decision must be rendered by the women themselves. Do you want to be enfranchised or do you prefer to remain disfranchised?

Better Put It Off. Of the making of laws there would appear to be no end, and the resultless business of framing useless and unnecessary measures for the consideration of legislative bodies would appear to enlist diligent effort. too. A bill of more than the average degree of foolishness is one now pending in Albany for the creation of two additional parts of the Court of General Sessions, and for the election of a fifth Judge of that tribunal. This measure is opposed by our able, judicious, and experienced Recorder. There are now three parts, or courts, of the General Sessions. There are four Judges. Accordingly, one of the Judges is, of necessity, always idle, and is unable to serve the city, which pays superfluously on this account \$1,000 a month. What the bill pending before the Legislature proposes is the creation of a fifth Judge, with the result that instead of one idle Judge there may be two. Such is the bill which the Recorder opposes. The justification offered by its advocates is that when, at some undetermined time in the future, the new public building in Centre street is completed there will be no lack of court accommodations. If that be so, it is an excellent argument in favor of postponing the bill until that time. Its adoption now would add \$100,000 to the annual expenses of the city without any corresponding benefit.

Another pending bill proposes that hence forth the three Police Justices sitting in the Tombs as a Court of Special Sessions for the trial of petty offences, shall be empowered to impanel juries to try persons demanding their constitutional right of trial by jury. Against this proposition two serious objections exist. In the first place, Police Judges are, most of them, not lawyers, and while this does not deprive their public services of value, or their, decisions of the force of fairness and common sense, it would unquestionably prejudice the rights of every defendant: for juries are obliged to accept as the law the instructions of the Judge or Judges; and to leave such power in the hands of lay Police Justices would be a novel and dangerous experiment in criminal cases. A second objection appears in the fact that Police Justices are appointed and not elected officers. An elective judiciary, chosen by the people, is the rule in this State, and all attempts to change it have been voted down. To submit the cases of accused persons to such a tribunal. and to compel them to surrender their rights to a jury triel in a competent court. regularly organized, would be contrary to sound policy.

A good course to pursue in regard to the affairs of the General Sessions Court would be to adopt the suggestion of three of the

A Columbian Suggestion.

We desire to call the attention of the Hon. JAMES MEANS, the founder of the Columbians, to the case of the Hon. MICHAEL DENNIS HARTER of Ohio. Mr. HARTER represents the Fifteenth Ohio district, the Cobden Club and the Reform Club, in the present Congress. He is an earnest and active person who imagines himself to be a Democrat. But his notion of Democracy is such as must make a Columbian rejoice. He believes that a Custom House is a pess house. He says that he will not vote for any citizen who is in favor of free silver

These are most encouraging Columbian signs. The only question remaining for Mr. MEANS to ask Mr. HARTER is this: Are you for Chinese reform ?"

Our own impression is that Mr. HARTER is a Chinese reformer.

We suggest humbly, but not without a certain sense of merit, the following Columbian ticket, and we respectfully recommend it to Founder MEANS: For President: GROVER CLEVELAND of

No Man's Land. For Vice-President: MICHAEL DENNIS HARTER of the Cobden Club. Platform: Stuffing.

For a Congress bent on retrenchment in public expenditures a River and Harbor bill carrying nearly \$21,000,000 is rather astounding. Twenty years ago the introduction of such a bill would have brought a clamor of project from the whole country. For the year ending June 30, 1871, the sum appropriated to rivers and harbors was \$3,445,000; for the year 1872. it was \$4,407,500; for 1873, it was \$5,588,000. Even for the year ending June 30, 1881, the amount was only \$8.970,500. Two years later Congress made its notorious raid on the Treasury by passing a River and Harbor bill of \$18,743,875. A storm of popular disapproval arose, and made itself feit in the autumn elections. Member after member who had sup ported that bill went down under public indigand at the following session no River

and Harbor bill was enacted. Yet now a bill of from \$20,000,000 to \$21, 000,000 is drawn up by the River and Harbon Committee, and it is complacently pointed out that this does not equal the record of the Billion Congress. It is a familiar experience, also, that such bills grow during their progress through the two Houses. has already passed special river bills involving millions, and altogether this looks like the rock on which the hitherto solid retrenchment policy of the Fifty-second Congress may make

We have news from Oklahoma that there are now many thousands of campers along borders of the Indian reservations that are to be opened for homestead settlement this week. Long trains of white-cover wagons have been and still are moving toward the new country from the east and the north and the homesteaders are exultant as they come within sight of the promised land. flow ing with milk and honey. The log cabins and board shanties will rise, the soil will be broken up, and the crops will be put in very soon while the traders and town-lot men will mak things go with a boom. There are 3,000,000 scres of land, some of it as fine as any the sun shines upon, to be opened to the settlers, and we presume that all the choice quarter sec tions will have owners before the end of April.

Among the multitude of home seekers there are thousands of Tennessee and Mississippi negroes, who have as good a right as white ople have to take part in the rush and ge people have to tall their share of the land.

The system of bonding immigrants, that is to say, admitting destitute aliens for whom a bond, guarantee, pledge, or promise may be given that they will not become a public charge, has now been brought to an end, we presume, through the enforcement of the order for its prohibition issued by the Treasury Department. There is already evidence that in this way undestrable immigration will be somewhat restricted, even before Congress adopts Senator CHANDLER's bill on the subject. The immigration laws that we now possess have never been as strictly enforced in any past year as they are this year. The steerage passengers are inspected more closely than they ever were before, and those of them whom the Superintendent has the right to debar are sent back to the ports from which they sailed. For all that, we are greatly in need of a better method of regulating immigration than we now have.

Dr. BLYDEN, the well-known scholar and educator of Liberia, has said that he can visit his intellectual equals in England without being reminded of the fact that he is a negro. German newspapers have recently asserted that some men have been specially honored in their country simply because they are negroes: and they mention a recently deceased young man, known as James Garber, who was taken to Germany from the Guinea coast, and whose funeral in Berlin a few weeks ago was attended by four hundred people, who greatly admired a fine floral crown on the coffin inscribed, "From his friends in the Society of African Exploration.

It is an interesting phase of the scramble fo Africa that the natives who have been taken to Europe have been treated as friends and brothers, and that some writers like Dr. Wolf and Mr. GRENFELL have advised white men going to Africa to wed the dusky maidens of the Dark Continent.

Dr. LIVINGSTONE once said he had walked for weeks through a region in Africa where a lake ought to be, according to the mans JOSEPH THOMSON reported when he returned to England a while ago that, if the maps were accurate, he had been sleening in the middle of Lake Bangweele: and now Mr. FORTIN whites that there is something wrong with the big island mapped in the Gulf of Paria, on the northeast coast of Venezuela, for he has walked all over it, and is unable to find where it is detached from the mainland; all of which goes to show that he is a great cartographer who can satisfy every explorer.

THE IMMIGRANT BONDING STSTEM. A Letter in Defence of it by an Eminent

Lawyer. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me to correct some of the statements contained in your article of Monday on the "Immigrant Bonding System."

No more important question is at present before the country than that which relates to the laws affecting immigration, and it is in the highest degree desirable that the condition of the problem should be fully understood and fairly stated.

I believe THE Sun to be in error in the as-

the problem should be fully understood and fairly stated.

I believe The Sun to be in error in the assumption that "many thousands of "undesirable persons," who would be excluded from the United States by the impartial enforcement of the immigration laws, have been permitted to land here under that peculiar system. "he, the bonding system. The law provides for the exclusion of "persons likely to become a public charge." But it does not follow that an immigrant falls under this category because he is nenniless, or even because he owes the means of reaching these shores to the charity of others.

A considerable proportion of the Russian immigrants who have lately arrived here have been despoiled of their goods in part before leaving home and in part en route, and have been despoiled of their goods in part before leaving home and in part en route, and have been turned adrift with little or nothing left in tangible property on which to begin the world against them as a crime. Paunerism is a habit, not a condition, and these people are not, in any sense, "jumpers." The male head of every family is a handleraftsman, able and willing to work. None destitute of this capacity has been admitted, with or without bonds. Under any fair construction of the law, such as that mentioned by the Attorney-General, and previously formulated by Secretary Foster, none of them could be excluded. The only person who has a right to complain of the so-called bonding system is the immigrant who has been a compelled to furnish a bond where he was obviously eligitie to be allowed to land without it. In point of fact, not a single lussian immigrant for whom a bond was given has been any abuse of the bonding system, it has been in demanding bonds with excessive frequency. The Commissioner of Immigration at this port has taken bonds merely to add an additional security to the already existing presumption that the persons on whose behalf they were given would not become a public charge. During his absence in Europe, se Charman of the Commission in Europe, as Chairman of the Commission of Emigrant Investigation, three times more bonds were taken monthly than was the rule under his immediate administration before or since, Yours respectfully, Myer S. Isaacs, 115 Broadway, New York, March 22.

It will be observed by the renders of the foregoing letter that its writer does not overturn or do away with any statement made in article on the bonding system. It remain true that immigrants of the kind described in the law as undesirable have been admitted under that system. The question at issue concerns the construction of the law and its expediency. We uphold the immigration au horities in enforcing the law, according to its plain intent and with impartiality.

Hill Club No. 1 of California.

From the Les Angeles Herald.

The following is the preamble of the Hill Club roll We, the undersigned, believing that it would be to the interest of the Democratic party that David Bennet Hit, into Governor and now United States Senator from the State of New York, he the nomines for President by the Democratic National Convention, to assemble in thicago June 21, 1802, and not expressing our opinion as to any other person or persons who may apprept or the same nomination, do hereby organize currences into a Democratic club, to be known and designated as the "Hill Democratic Club of California No. 1."

J. Marion Brooks is the author of this heading, and i was drawn up by that gentleman on Dec. 8, 1891, and it seems to have met the approval of all the Hill clubs throughout the country, and especially in the State of Senator Hill can certainly say that his riends in southern California started the Hill boo but seems to be taking the country like wildfire.

The Tally up to Date. . From the Washington Post. Up to date Mr. Cleveland has the delegates from Island and the District of Columbia as an offse

The Silver Fight us Observed and Reported by a Washington Bard.

A light was burning in the dome; The Capitol on the hill Was filled with men and women To watch the Silver bill For weeks the fight was browing; Everybody know Bland and his free silver friends

Would try to force it through. The anti-silver forces, With Burrows in the van, Displayed both skill and wisdom Opposed it to a man.

Then there came a crists. Crisp his table smote. To save the bill from dying He cast the tying vote. Confusion and excitement Prevail throughout the hall; Fifty men are on their feet.

They at the Speaker bawL

The ladies in the galleries

Enjoy the stirring sight To see two members fight purke Coekran claims the vote is wrong In omitting Meyer's name The Speaker grows sarcastic, But corrects it all the same. During all the evening

Appear with howling "jage." The Speaker shouts for order, Ike Hill holds up the mace, Tom Reed sits eating apples.
With a smile upon his face,
After hours of fighting

The sliver men retreat,

statile FR M. Lauren

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN NEW YORK.

The Chances of Various Bemocratte Candidates Carefully Considered.

ALBANY, March 27.-The three Democratic candidates, the only three, to carry New York State in a Presidential contest since the war were the three vigorously and violently opposed before the Convention by a large number of Democrats of the State: Horatio Sevmour in 1808, Samuel J. Tilden in 1870, and Grover Cleveland in 1884. The three Democratic candidates, and the only three, to lose this State in a Presidential contest since the war were those who obtained in the nominat-ing Convention the unanimous support of all the New York delegates, and against whom, in advance of the Convention, no serious onposition was made: Greeley in 1872, Hancock n 1880, and Cleveland in 1888. In this place, from which may be said to radiate just now the politics of the Empire State, it is easy enough to speak with solid information at hand, alike from the declarations of the mem bers of the Legislature gathered from all see tions of New York, and from the visiting delegations of Democrats, well qualified to speak concerning the sentiment of Democrats in

their respective localities. The largest vota ever polled for a candidate n this State for any political office in the choice of the people, was 050,000, in favor of David B. Hill for Governor in 1888. It is my belief, which observation strengthens and investigation corroborates, that Mr. Hill is stronger by 50,000 votes in New York than he was four years ago, and is stronger now in this State by many thousands than any other Democratic candidate mentioned in connecion with the choice of the Chicago Convention. What constitutes the strength of Hill? In

he first place, he has the vigorous, loyal, and untiring support of all the working Democrats in the State. No man since Tilden's time has een so popular with those upon whose efforts a political party must depend in an arduous and momentous Presidential battle. There is not a town in the State, or a ward of a town, or precinct of a ward in any town, in which David B. Hill has not enlisted in his support anywhere from half a dozen to a hundred skilful, devoted, and experienced political workers who would go through fire and water, if need be, to serve the purposes of the Democracy with Hill as its standard bearer. This is an enormous advantage, particularly in this year, when the Republicans are in a disorganized condition, rent by factional disputes, led at many important points by nincompoons, back numbers, or traitors. A Presidential election in New York State is decided usually by a margin. Every inch of the ground in each of the sixty counties must be earnestly lisputed. With Hill as the candidate, as has seen shown whenever he has run, the full available Democratic vote is brought out. He is strong with those on whom the task of getting out the full vote devolves. In he cities of the State, particularly along the line of the Mohawk River, Hill has a strong personal support from a large class of progressive and enightened voters who are constantly confronted by the reactionary designs of the Republican farmer. A temperance man himself, Mr. Hill has the support of the "personal liberty" voters, who are a numerous body in all the big cities, and particularly strong in Buffalo Rochester, Troy, and Syracuse. He has, besides, the almost unanimous support of a very large number of factory mechanics, railroad men, laborers, and artisans, who approve of his course regarding labor measures when in office, and who of late years, and particularly since Blaine ran, have shown a growing tendency to support Republican candidates on economic grounds.

Hill has always been fortunate in inspiring the opposition of what is known as the aristocratic class. He has been opposed chiefly and mostly by the claimants for special privileges. by those who wish to establish class distinctions, by club men, and by those who wish to curtail the rights of the poer and to abridge he franchise of the unlettered. A modest, Democratic, and unpretentious leader, little fashioned Democrat in greeting, in habits, and in speech, he is, like Seymour, best liked by the common people. This is an element of much importance in very many parts of the State where college-bred candidates, scholars, and academicians are at a discount. and where the homely spirit of Democratic equal-

ity generally prevails. the universal acknowledgment that he was a satisfactory Governor. He held the office for seven years, a longer period than any of his predecessors whom the present voters have known of. There were no public scandals during his administration. The debt of the State was steadily and rapidly reduced. Taxation was diminished to the lowest point (as every farmer knows) in thirty years; radical legislation of every kind was defeated, and railway legislation, the great bugbear of the farmer, did not flourish while he was in the Executive chair. He was not railway Governor. More than this, he was always on hand, always at his circumspect in the discharge of his official duties, prompt, accessible, outspoken, and courageous. These things, taken Mogether. have strengthened Mr. Hill with the voters of the State generally, and Demogratic votors particularly remember that he is the only Democratic Governor who left his party stronger, more harmonious, and better organized when he left the office of Governor than when he took it. The same cannot be said of any of his predocessors. Cleveland split the party in two after six months of service, while Hill kept every element harmoniously together after seven years of service.

Among the young men of the State who are Democrats, Hill is easily the favorite. Among the older men he is regarded as conservative. and he has, besides, the prestige of continuous and unvarying success. This feeling of confidence in a leader is important, for it puts a political party in a Presidential fight on the aggressive and enables its captains practically to choose their own ground of contest. whereas for a discredited candidate, or one who has previously been defeated, the battle is defensive, an up-hill fight against odds, and languishing and dispirited throughout. Strong as Will was at the close of his term as Governor, he is still stronger to-day for reasons: First, because the present State Adninistration is admittedly less popular than the last, and secondly, because the securing of both branches of the Legislature by the Democracy vindicates the wisdom of the Governor, in many respects held previously in much doubt. It has been seen that his view of the plan of battle against the Republicans was a correct one in this State, and that a fight on the same lines in the nation will lead to the same result. Democratic ascendancy and the everthrow of the Republicans. The reasons which I have briefly stated for the present popularity of Hill cover the case pretty fully, but there is still another which ought not to be omitted, and which he himself has furnished: 'I am a Democrat."

Of the other Presidential candidates whose claims are occasionally discussed. man. Pattison. Russell, Gray, and Palmer rank. I would say, in about the order named. Senator Gorman is from 25,000 to 30,000 weaker, I would say, than Hill. He is personally less popular. He comes from a Southern State, and on that account would lose the support of some men now Democrats who were Republicans during the war. and whose animosities aroused by it have not yet entirely died out. The loss, however, of these would not amount to near as much as the loss of a much greater number of young men whose fathers, brothers, or uncles, as the ease may be, took part in the hostilities. Some went South with the Northern army never to come back; others died from the wounds received in active service; others again, less valiant and less magnanimous perhaps, have handed down their projudice of sectional ani-mostly to the present generation of votors. These men are opposed to any Southern can-didate, and while their number is not very

large it might be sufficient to turn the scale in a Presidential contest, especially as Mr Gorman has no strength with the Republicans, thousands of whom, for the reasons already given, would in a Presidential fight give their support to Mr. Hill, especially against a Republican nominee from some other State. Gorman, too, has been very long in official life, and very much in appointive places. He has been prominent in railroad matters in his own State. In his career as Senator he is on record on scores of measures about which decided differences of opinion exist among those whose votes would be necessary for the success of the Demogratic ticket this year. Mr. Gorman is little known to a very great body of Democratic voters in New York, except as a judicious and intrenid statesman of national prominence who has never had very much to do with matters in which: the voters of New York State were deeply concerned. He would, however, get an enthus lastic Democratic support, and about the only living which might prevent him from polling the full party strength would be the notion which prevails in some quarters that, in some mysterious way, he was an active agent in the Cleveland Administration in Washington, and was in some way responsible, therefore, for certain Federal appointments that were ex-

tremely unpopular and very distasteful to many Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania is little spoker of as a Presidential candidate, but he would have in New York some elements of strength. Like Hill, he is a young man, disconnected with the political controversies of the Democracy in the times when the party was weak throughout the country. He has a good record as Governor, and in the western and southern parts of the State would receive probably many Republican votes, being identified with many benevolent organizations which draw their inspiration of activity from Methodist congregations, that are numerous all through the State. Gov. Pattison, however, would be less strong than either Hill or Gorman with those who constitute the working forces of the Democratic organization, and he would in all probability be unacceptable to many of the oters in the big cities with whom Hill is particularly strong, and the support of some of

vhom Mr. Gorman would receive. Gov. Russell of Massachusetts would not be weak in those sections of the State where a candidate like Pattison would get only the party vote, the northern and eastern counties. He is little known by the voters, but is not unfavorably regarded. The fact that he has lwice been elected Governor of Massachusetts, a hide-bound Republican State, is deemed to be in his favor, and the fact that he is a young man and has made a good record would count. From many young Republicans, particularly those of the professional class, he would get support, but it is extremely doubtful if he could inspire much enthusiasm among Democrats, and the absence of enthusiasm, coupled with the absence of activity which results from it, is a damaging thing in a Presidential year.

Gov. Gray, the fourth of the Governors or ex-Governors to be considered as possible candidates, would, next to Hill and Gorman, come nearer, according to present indications, getting the full Democratic vote of New York than any of the others named. He comes from Indiana, a State of great strategetic importance, as the working members of the party in the State fully understand. It is a State generally regarded as necessary to the Democracy, and State in which the voters have pretty much the same view of old-fashioned Democracy as prevails in New York. Gray is fairly well known in New York, and next to a candidate from this State one from Indiana would be looked upon most favorably. There is, however, in Albany, and among those coming here, little discussion of the qualifications of Gov. Gray for the first office on the Presidential ticket. It being pretty generally supposed that he will be nominated for Vice-President, and, like the nomination of Hendricks in 1870 and 1884, hold for the Democratic party the elec-

loral votes of that State. Senator Palmer would be strong with some old-line Democrats and with many former Republicans, but his age is generally regarded as barrier, and there are other arguments which have great weight among party leaders. He comes from Illinois, which is a Republican State, and which would probably remain so even were he nominated at the head of the ticket When last a candidate before the poople of that State for Governor in 1888 he Senator to the support of the Farmers' Alliance men as well as to the Demograts The endorsement of the Farmers' Alliance, shares to some extent the views expressed by its members would aid little, and injure much, a Presidential candidate in the State of New York. Besides this, the elevation of Gen. Palmer to the Presidency would, in All probability, mean the election of a Republican colleague for Senator Cullom, and this would help to postpone further the possibility of Democratic control of the United States Senate without which the success of the Presidential

licket this year would be but half a victory. There are, of course, other candidates spoken of in addition to the above named, such as Campbell of Ohio, Abbett of New Jersey, Boies of Iowa, and Carlisle of Kentucky, but the probability of the nomination of either is at this time looked upon as remote, and no particular discussion of their political eligibility is heard.

On one point, I believe, no difference of pinion can possibly exist in the mind of any ntelligent observer here, and that is that Hill is far and away the strongest candidate, so far as New York State is concerned, yet spoken of as a Presidential nominee. He is anywhere from 15,000 to 20,000 votes stronger than any

candidate named, or who can be named. Seymour, Tilden, and Hill, the Democratic rio, each representing the ideal of a strong Presidential candidate for New York. Hill has the same elements of party strength with those great predecessors, namely: First, the skilful and devoted support of the party organization in every city, town, and hamlet of the State from top to bottom and from end end; secondly, an administrative record as Governor, of policies enunciated and deeds performed, with which most of the voters are familiar, and with which the others will be made familiar before the close of the canvass; thirdly, popularity with the "common people" the State through close identification with its interests and familiarity with their-wish is: fourthly, unquestioned and unquestioning Democracy, outspoken and not apolog tie: fifthly, good personal character, untarnished by any charges of criminal wrongdoing, an unblemished official record; sixthly, universal and often intimate acquaintance with prominent Democrats in every part of the State as the result of years of political activity; and seventhly, the inveterate, persistent, and unconcealed hostility of the Republicans.

David B. Hill is stronger with the people of New York than ever before, and than any one else. No argument has yet been advanced by any rival or opponent which would cause him to lose a voting precinct that in the abse of such a charge he would carry. On the other hand, nearly all of the ammunition which has been and is expended against him shows the great hold which he has upon the Democratic organization throughout State, and which these assaults have from the first served steadily to increase. Such appears to me to be the situation, with the day of nom ination less than three months off. It is Hill

B. & C. Limited.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Give me a plate of hot beans, " said the man at the Pork with it " asked the waiter. The me to ned to the note in the wall and saugeout the storaged to heavy dunited, and beams with pork for one cases lock.

First Wakeful (in Sleeping car)—What's that old rooster coughing so violently about riscond wakeful-He's sucked a pillow down his windpipe, I presume. A Steeping Car Aunoyance.

THE OLD BANKER OF NEW HAVER The Bemand for a Lecture by Mr. Cleveland on the Pertis of Free Silver.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-NOW I have carefully read your editorial comments on my etter of March 22, on the evils of free comaga Your position is correct in some respects and wrong in other points. I am afraid you have lever studied Ricardo. Some persons nows. days regard him as obsolete, but I am certain no one can fully and clearly understand finance unless he knows Ricardo by heart, In the outset, you are wrong in saving that Grover Cleveland's predictions about the evils of silver colunge have been dievents. Just wait. A prophet always plenty of time in order to have his unfold themselves. I concede that the prophecies of Mr. Cleveland have not yet cometa pass, but his theories are based profound research that in course must prove true. Some persons some predictions of our fellow townsman, Prot. T. b

ten, but would it not be wiser to defer passing udgment on both these learned gentle I regret that you do not favor my plan of having Mr. Cleveland's enormous abilities and attainments made practically useful by securing from him the boon of a lecture on the silver question. So far as my knowledge extende he is the only financier in this country -with the exception of a person whom modesty forbids me to name-eapable of clearly explanaing how silver coinage could and would inflate currency and at the same time make desearcer and more difficult to obtain. Alsa how it could and would happen that prowould rise: in other words, how could become cheaper and more plenty at the

could become cheaper and more plants at the same time that a terrible contraction of the number of those dollars had occurred an existed.

I admit that these things do look strange to an ignorant person; but they would an iso made clear if Mr. Cleveland could be indused to explain them in # public discourse in his habitually lucid language.

I am anxious to impress my fellow capitalists with the supreme importance of honesty. We must not only advocate honesty with unflineling stendfastness, but we should astake pains to have our honesty known of all men. Moreover, we should be prudent and earefully avoid dropping expressions when night be miscontrucibly the unthinking.

It pains me to notice that many of our friends are constantly saying that free coinage wald raise the prices of labor and of all the product of labor, make it easier for debtors to tay their dobts and thus rob the creditors. This should not be said, because the country's full should not be said. of labor, make, it easier for dedors to their debts and thus rob the creditors, should not be said, because the country is of demangouses and dishonest men who ready to take advantage to every operation mislead and deceive the voters. These cals very plausibly say: "Aha" You has the cat out of the bag. When you assert the restoration of silver to the place it which prior to 1873 will raise prices, you't uy confess that the great fall which has to have in all kinds of prices since 1873 has caused by making gold the sole stand you adont that a colossal robbery of debtors and producers has been going of about twenty years, and that the free configural status, and stop the theft which steadily enriched a few at the expense of many."

Of course we, as hopest men and low

of sitver would simply restore matters to their original status, and stop the theft which has steadily enriched a few at the expense of the many."

Of course we, as honest men and learned financiers, know that the demonetization of silver had nothing to do with the fail of prices. Still, ignorant people will reason an ignorant way, and we cannot be too guarded in our expressions. Even the bost of as will drop remarks which dishonest people will use to corrupt voters. For Instance, my triend, David A. Wells, wrote a learned book, in which he conclusively showed that the chief cause of the general decline in prices was the opening of the Suez canal. But, at the close of the work, he incautiously dropped remarks to the effect that the apparent fall in the value of silver was a superficial and not an actual fact; that a thousand ounces of silver would buy as much of all the necessaries of life as they would in 1872, and that, therefore, the change in prices was due to an increased demand for gold and a consequent rise in the value of that metal. Of course Mr. Wells is honest, and he wants to keep other people honest. I merely quest him for the purpose of showing both the danger of careless remarks and the wisdom of Grover Cleveland in saying that free coinage of silver, although it will increase the number of dollars and raise prices, will at the same time put prices away down and thus ruin the destors. Mr. Cleveland is also right in calling attention to the fact that the calamities of free coinage will represent a less amount of laborers." Our solicitude for the welfare of the "laboring men" should be kept prominently before the public, and we should say but little about our fears that bonds and morting ges will represent a less amount of labor and of the products of labor should silver be restored to its position before 1873.

In your editorial comments on my letter you say: "As a matter of justice a free silver bill should except from its operation contracts herefore made on a gold basis." This statement is perf

obligations.

As this benevolent legislation has alw been enacted to guard the rights of the dors, and thus prevent the concentration wealth in comparatively few hands, it full that if silver should be admitted to the infree, and the meaning of the word "dolf thereby restored to what it was before I then all debts should be paid only in the for 'dolfar' which was used when the owns contracted.

then all debts should be paid only in the sind of "dollar" which was used when the debt was contrateted.

There is nothing like honesty, and we all should labor for honest money. I would now like to tell you my ideas about "honest money." But I am an old man and it trees me to write.

AN OLD BANKE. NEW HAVEN, March 20.

A LITTLE BIT UPPER SANDUSKY! The Phrase an Unfortunate Team of Bal Players Came East With.

The latest sporting phrase for anything of colored it "A little lat Upper Sandusky," and the term is rapidly spreading among the fraternity. How was the show?" asked a prominmaker of an amateur athlete at the Hoffman House th night of the Cahill Butler-Callan-Kammer fame "Oh, rather Upper Sandusky," was the r. p.; . sn3 several bystanders stared at the remark. But it is coming into general use. It applies to man's character, a woman's looks, a perfession race—in fact, when anything or anytholy is sourced or condemned. It is as far reaching is tough young east sider's, "diec dails were made in tou "or the Bowery gurl's chipper "bear very kastish". The unfortunate Brooklyn Association feath of stands sponsor for the saying. When out the last trip and in sore strait, Upper Sandisky, "A see in the hopes of picking up some mones in an extra fact, and the hopes of picking up some mones in an extra gains. Just \$1.55 was taken in at the gain to be tween two teams. Thereafter, when the last strike anything particularly touch—and their income. man's character, a woman's looks, a perference.

between two learns. Thereafter, when the be-strike anything particularly tough and there is note of the best-they would say mountain very lipper sandrisky. They brought the say in with them—and rumor declares that's also all did bring back—and if has been circulated free p

A Strange Story About a Schoone From the Philadelphia Brown

The two-masted schooner James A. Fisher, which struck on the Jersey coast, near tare May Inter Jornal years ago and subs in the quicksands, will soon be affeat again a perfect vessel as of yore. She was burned a deeply in the sand that not even her masteringsing have been visible, but the recat storm uncarthed her.

The vessel is in remarkably perfect condition not even a bulwark being crushed in the cargo of corn was dug out of her being the wides shoes, and the clothing of the card watches, shoes, and the clothing of the card watches, shoes, and the clothing of the radius of the pipes and tobacco were just as left to the lil-fated crew.

The cargo consisted of a full load of soft shipped at Duck River, Delaware Bay, for New York. She sunk so soon in the sand that the crew's clothing and paraphernalia, as we list the entire cargo, went down. Capt Antiews and the steward drowned, in attempting to reach the mainland.

He Could be Heartless, Too. From Brooklyn Life.

He-I am going to have my life insured.
She-What for?
He-What for? Why, suppose I should de;
what would you do?
She (heartlessly)-Mayry again.
He (calmiy)-Not unless my life had be a
heavily insured.

What It Was About. Neighbor-What is all that crying about over at your

place!

Johnny Peastraw—Willie pulled down a jug of me hasses on himself in the pautry this morning, and is combing his hair.